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One of the surviving examples of the self-propelled gun is on display at the Museum of the Russian Armed Forces in Moscow.

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pr.11711 - IVA



Self-propelled guns 2A3 "Kondensator" on the day of the Parade on Red Square on November 7, 1957 in Moscow (photo from the archive of Mikhail Mikhin, <http://onepamop.livejournal.com>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 29.12.2011 15:46:51

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100mm gun T-12 / MT-12 Rapira

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

T-12 / 2A19 - M1955

MT-12 / 2A29 "Rapier"

MT-12R / 2A29R "Rapier"

★★★

100 mm anti-tank gun. The gun was developed by the Design Bureau of the Yurginsky Machine-Building Plant No. 75 (Yurga) under the supervision of V. Ya. Afanasyev and L. V. Korneev. The first serial version, the T-12, was adopted for service in 1953, serially produced since 1955 and in 1955 identified by Western observers as the M1955.

Later, after changes were made to the design of the carriage in 1971, a modernized version of the MT-12 "Rapira" gun was adopted for service. Serial production of the MT-12 gun began in 1970. The gun was in widespread use by the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries.

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The MT-12 "Rapira" cannon of the Yekaterinburg separate motorized rifle brigade of the Central Military District takes part in extinguishing a fire at well No. P23 U1 near Novy Urengoy, published on 26.08.2013 (<http://function.mil.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 19,06,2012 22:07:55

Comments: [8](#)

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122mm howitzer D-30/2A18

DATA AS OF 2015 (standard replenishment)

D-30 / 2A18

D-30A / 2A18M

D-30A-1 / 2A18M -1

★★★

122 mm howitzer. Developed in the late 1950s by OKB-9 under the supervision of F.F.Petrov. Presumably, German developments from the Great Patriotic War were used in the creation of the gun. The howitzer was accepted into service and has been mass-produced since the early 1960s by Artillery Plant No. 9 (Yekaterinburg, now OJSC Plant No. 9). One of the most widespread post-war artillery pieces. By 1994, production of the basic model of the howitzer in Russia ceased.



Howitzer D-30A / 2A18M from the RAE-2013 exhibition, Nizhny Tagil, September 25-28, 2013 (photo - Ilya Kramnik, <http://legatus-minor.livejournal.com/>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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Comments: [3](#)

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122mm D-74 gun

DATA AS OF 2022 (standard replenishment)

D-74



122 mm corps gun. The gun was developed by OKB-9 under the supervision of Petrov to replace the 122 mm A-19 gun (model 1931/1937). Serial production of the gun began in 1954-1955. According to Western data, the gun was accepted into service in 1955 and began to enter service with the Soviet Army.

The gun is designed to suppress and destroy enemy manpower, mortars, artillery and other fire weapons, to destroy field and long-term defensive structures, to suppress the rear and command and control bodies of enemy troops.



Model of the 122 mm D-74 hull gun, combat position ([source](#))

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 22.06.2012 19:44:15

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130mm gun M-46/52P482

DATA AS OF 2014 (standard replenishment)

M-46 / 52P482



130 mm towed gun / field gun. Developed by the artillery design bureau of plant No. 172 named after V.M. Molotov, chief designer - M.Yu. Tsurulnikov. On April 23, 1946, the Main Artillery Directorate (GAU) of the USSR Armed Forces issued tactical and technical requirements (TTT) for the design of a hull duplex of 130 mm and 152 mm guns on a single carriage to replace the 122 mm A-19 gun (GRAU index - 52P471) and the 152 mm howitzer-gun ML-20 (GRAU index - 52G544A). The work was sanctioned by several Resolutions of the USSR Council of Ministers, the first of which was issued on June 10, 1947 (No. 1540-687). The developed samples received the factory indexes M-46 and M-47 (M stands for "Motovilikha", a district of the city). Their technical design was reviewed by the GAU on December 27, 1946, and after revision was re-reviewed and approved on May 28, 1947.

Experimental samples of the 130-mm M-46 and 152-mm M-47 guns were manufactured by Plant No. 172 named after V.M. Molotov in June 1948. After passing factory tests, the experimental sample of the M-47 and the pipe from the M-46 were sent to NIAP, where in July-November 1948 the M-46 and S-69 underwent competitive tests. At NIAP, the M-46 and M-47 barrels were fired alternately from one carriage (M-46). In total, 1,347 shots were fired from the M-46, and 1,319 shots from the M-47 barrel. In addition, the carriage with the M-46 was tested by being towed by an AT-S tractor (including at a speed of up to 5 km/h, with the barrel not transferred to the traveling position), for 2,277 km. As part of the measures to eliminate design flaws, from July 27 to November 14, 1949, NIAP conducted repeated joint tests of the S-69, M-46 and M-47 artillery systems, during which 1,249 shots were fired from the M-46, and 423 shots from the M-47, in addition, the M-46 traveled 568 km by towing. Troop tests of four M-46 and four M-47 were conducted between September 9 and November 9, 1950, according to the results of which both artillery systems were recognized as having successfully passed the tests and were recommended for adoption into service.



130 mm gun M-46 in the Artillery Museum in St. Petersburg (<http://tanky.dovidnyk.info>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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152mm howitzer D-1

DATA AS OF 2012 (standard replenishment)

D-1 - M1943



152-mm howitzer. The howitzer was developed by OKB-9 of Artillery Plant No. 9 (Sverdlovsk), chief designer - F. F. Petrov. The D-1 howitzer is the first weapon developed by the Design Bureau of Plant No. 9 (index "D"). The weapon was designed to reinforce troops with heavy artillery to break through enemy field defenses. The howitzer was created by placing the barrel of the pre-war [152-mm howitzer](#) M-10 (1938), equipped with a two-chamber muzzle brake, on the carriage of the 122-mm howitzer M-30. The development was carried out in 1942. The development was approved by the USSR People's Commissar of Armaments D. F. Ustinov. On April 12, 1943, the State Defense Committee decided to produce five prototypes of the D-1 howitzer by May 1, 1943. The howitzer was accepted into service on August 8, 1943. A total of 1,047 guns were produced by several artillery factories by the end of the war.



152 mm howitzer D-1 in St. Petersburg (photo - Dmitry Panov, <http://pomniti-nas.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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122mm howitzer M-30

DATA AS OF 2012 (standard replenishment)

M-30 - M1938



122-mm howitzer. Developed in 1938 by the Motovilikha Plants Design Bureau (Perm) under the supervision of Fyodor Fyodorovich Petrov. Serial production of the howitzer began in 1939 at three plants at once - including the Motovilikha Plants (Perm) and the artillery production of the Uralmash plant (Sverdlovsk, since 1942 - Artillery Plant No. 9 with OKB-9). The howitzer was produced until 1955. A total of 16,887 guns / 19,266 guns were produced (according to other data - <http://www.ugmk.com>). In the post-war period, the howitzer remained in service for a long time in units of the Siberian and Ural military districts.



Howitzer M-30 (<http://www.ugmk.com>).



122-mm howitzer M-30 - a monument in the Great Patriotic War memorial, Nizhny Novgorod, 2006 (photo - S. Filatov, <http://en.wikipedia.org>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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Comments: [1](#)

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76.2 mm ZIS-3 gun

DATA FOR 2012 (standard update)

ZIS-3



76.2 mm divisional gun. Developed in 1942 and was in serial production in the USSR from 1942 to 1945. One of the most widely used weapons of the Great Patriotic War - a total of 103,000 were produced. After the war, the gun was in service with units of the Soviet Army for a long time.



76.2 mm gun ZIS-3 (<http://www.ugmk.com>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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D-80

DATA FOR 2012 (in progress)

D-80

D-80S

D-80-2



535-mm self-propelled artillery mount / launcher of ARS of the "closed tube" scheme. The design of a self-propelled artillery mount with the internal designation KB "BPD" for firing active-reactive projectiles was started by OKB-9 of Artillery Plant No. 9 (Sverdlovsk) in 1963. Chief Designer - F.F. Petrov. NII-1, NII-24, NII-125, NII-13, NII-61 and other organizations also participated in the development. OKB-9 made working models of D-80 mounts in a scale of 1:10 on a tracked and wheeled chassis. The models were used at the stage of project protection in GRAU and by the Minister of Defense Industry of the USSR S.A. Zverev. During the creation, the possibility of migrating the weapon system to Navy ships was considered. The preliminary design of the OKB-9 installation was reviewed on May 10, 1965. The project was considered as a competitor to the ORT [Luna-M](#) as a divisional-level strike system. In October 1968, the Barrikady plant (Volgograd) was given an order to manufacture a tube and breech for the D-80. At the end of 1968, all work on the D-80 was stopped. The construction of real prototypes of the installations was not carried out. Only a real prototype of the gun's ball breech was created for testing at the proving ground in Krasnoye. The project was reworked and received the index D-80S, but was also rejected. In September 1969, OKB-9 proposed the D-80-2 project with breech loading, according to a scheme close to the 240-mm mortar M-240.



Artillery mounts of 535 mm caliber D-80, D-80S and D-80-2 (top to bottom) developed by OKB-9 (photo - V. Belograd, <http://www.otvaga2004.narod.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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2 x 152mm howitzer 2S35 Koalitsiya-SV

DATA FOR 2010 (standard update)

2S35 "Koalitsiya-SV"



2 x 152-mm experimental self-propelled artillery mount (howitzer). Developed within the framework of the R&D "Koalitsiya-SV", the lead developer is the Central Research Institute "Burevestnik" (Nizhny Novgorod), together with the "Ural Plant of Transport Engineering" (Nizhny Tagil), TsNIIM and "Uralvagonzavod". The SPG was created using the developments of the SPG "Msta-S" and the chassis of the main tank " [Object 195](#) ". Since the late 1980s, research into increasing the efficiency of the SPG was conducted under the research topic "Uninhabitability". Also, when creating the SPG, the developments of the Uraltransmash plant design bureau on the SPG "Object 327" project were used. Later (probably in the mid-1990s), work began on the R&D project "Koalitsiya", within the framework of which work was carried out on the inter-service unification of large-caliber weapons of the Ground Forces and the Navy (" [Koalitsiya-E](#) ", presumably). A mock-up of the installation was presented to the public in December 2006. According to forecasts at that time, its entry into service was considered possible in 2015, but on April 8, 2010, the Chief of Armaments of the Russian Armed Forces Vladimir Popovkin announced that the R&D project "Koalitsiya-SV" for the creation of the self-propelled gun was closed due to its obsolescence.



The first prototype of the self-propelled gun "Koalitsiya-SV" (<http://www.militaryphotos.net>)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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